



LIBRARY



Finding Information at the Ohlone College Library

<http://www2.ohlone.edu/org/library/>

How to Begin?

- What kind of information?
 - Statistics? Brief background? In-depth?
 - Books?
 - Scholarly Journal articles vs. Magazine articles?
 - News articles?
- How much information?
- Think about the academic discipline in which your topic falls; topic determines the best place to find information

Reference Sources

- Encyclopedias and Dictionaries. Find them through our online catalog or online at:
 - [Gale Virtual Reference Library](#)
 - [ABC-Clio](#)
- Advantages:
 - Basic background information on your topic.
 - Useful to define scope, focus and narrow your topic, learn basic concepts and keywords.

Books

- To find both print and electronic books in the Ohlone College Library Go to the [Library](#) home page and click on HANS.
- Advantages:
 - Thorough, detailed, in-depth treatment of topics.
 - Organized and authoritative.

Electronic Books

- [eBook Collection \(EBSCOHost\)](#)
- Advantages:
 - Cover-to-cover content.
 - All academic disciplines.
 - Full text search capability.

Periodicals – Magazines, Journals, Newspapers

- Start at our [Databases](#) page
- Advantages:
 - Up-to-date information.
 - Broad coverage.
 - Journals provide primary source reporting of scholarly research.



- More in-depth look at *Academic Search Premier:*
 - Keyword.
 - Boolean/Phrase searching.
 - Limits (dates, full text, peer review, etc.)
 - Citation generator.
 - Create personal account.

Web Sources

- Use them, but keep in mind:
 - They are usually NOT the best sources for academic materials. Prefer books, journals.
 - Evaluate them for quality, accuracy, currency.
 - Don't cite Wikipedia in an academic paper! Just don't!
 - [UC Berkeley's Finding Information on the Web -- A Tutorial](#)

Citing Your Sources

- Avoid plagiarism
- Keep records while you are researching
- APA

Additional Research Resources

- [YouTube Videos](#)
- [Ask a Librarian](#)